

Cracker Barrel Philosophy.
Some farmers around Asher on poor land make more money than other farmers do on good land. One man, who came here three years ago with good health and fifty-seven cents, now owns 100 acres free from debt, while another who came here with \$2000 in money at the same time is preparing to let a money shark foreclose on his half section and leave the Territory. A cracker barrel philosopher the other day explained the difference by remarking that as a breadwinner a bob-tail mule always beats a bob-tail flush.

HERITAGE OF CIVIL WAR.
Thousands of Soldiers Contracted Chronic Kidney Trouble While in the Service. The experience of Capt. John L. Ely, of Co. E, 17th Ohio, now living at 500 East Second street, Newton, Kansas, will interest the thousands of veterans who came back from the Civil War suffering from kidney trouble. Capt. Ely says: "I contracted kidney trouble during the Civil War, and the occasional attacks finally developed into a chronic case. At one time I had to use a crutch and came to get about my back was lame and weak, and besides the aching, there was a distressing retention of the kidney secretions. I was in a bad way when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills in 1901, but the remedy cured me, and I have been well ever since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A German inventor has perfected an apparatus which, by easy manipulation, throws the words of an opera being sung to the procumbent above the stage.

AWFUL SUFFERING
From Dreadful Pains From Wound on Foot—System All Run Down—Miraculous Cure by Cuticura.

"Words cannot speak highly enough for the Cuticura Remedies. I am now seventy years of age. My system had been all run down. My blood was so bad that blood poisoning had set in. I had several doctors attending me, so finally I went to the hospital, where I was laid up for two months. My foot and ankle were almost beyond recognition. Dark blood flowed out of wounds in many places and I was so disheartened that I thought surely my last chance was slowly leaving me. As the foot did not improve you can readily imagine how I felt. I was simply disgusted and tired of life. I stood this pain, which was dreadful, for six months, and during this time I was not able to wear a shoe and not able to work. Some one spoke to me about Cuticura. The consequences were I bought a set of the Cuticura Remedies of one of my friends, who was a druggist, and the praise that I gave after the second application is beyond description. It seemed a miracle, for the Cuticura Remedies took effect immediately. I washed 'Le foot' with the Cuticura Soap before applying the Ointment, and I took the Resolvent at the same time. After two weeks' treatment my foot was healed completely. People who had seen my foot during my illness and who have seen it since the cure can hardly believe their own eyes. Robert Schoenhauer, Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1905."

Only 6.72 per cent. of the competitors in a recent test succeeded in distinguishing the odors of common oils.

STOP, WOMAN!
AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private life to a woman whose experience with women's troubles covers a great many years.

Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years under her direction, and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.
Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

5¢ for 50¢ worth of leading 10¢ bottles in 10¢ boxes. Cut Garden Seed, 5¢ worth of Universal-Premium Coupons sent with every order. BOTTLES NOT REDEEMED. BATHING.

St. Jacobs Oil
is the short, sure, easy cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
It penetrates to the seat of torture, and relief promptly follows.
Price, 25c. and 50c.

TRUST SECRECY ENDED

The Federal Supreme Bench Sweeps Down Barriers.

IMMUNITY PLEA IS IN VAIN

Corporations Must Give Incriminating Evidence—Tobacco Trust Beaten—Paper Trust Also Loses Its Case—Officers in Contempt—Tobacco and Paper Men Must Appear and Testify

Washington, D. C.—In four decisions handed down the Supreme Court utters a doctrine of tremendous importance in the anti-trust proceedings of the near future. The refuge of reluctant witnesses hitherto found in the Constitution, in equity jurisprudence, and in the common law—the principle that "no man can be forced to incriminate himself"—is denied to trusts.

Books, papers, contracts, secret agreements must be produced when called for, whatever the effect upon the trust before the bar or upon its officers.

The immunity law passed by Congress, protecting witnesses and the Anti-Trust act, construed to mean that only the individual witness shall receive its benefits, and that he is not excused from testifying against his corporation or the officers thereof.

Neither can the trusts withhold their books and papers on the ground that to publish their business secrets would be to injure them materially.

These sweeping decisions are the outgrowth of a Grand Jury inquiry into the Tobacco Trust in New York and a civil suit against the Paper Trust in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Officers of companies composing the two trusts had refused to produce their books or to answer questions concerning their alleged conspiracy to control commerce.

The tobacco cases were decided first, and furnished the authority for the Paper Trust decisions. In the Tobacco Trust cases the opinion was written by Justice Brown, who is soon to retire from the bench. In the paper cases Justice McKenna wrote the opinion, and cited Justice Brown's decision by way of precedent.

In the tobacco cases the defendants refused to produce their books before a Grand Jury which was after the facts concerning their alleged conspiracy. In the paper cases they refused to produce their books before an examiner who was trying to take testimony.

On every issue they have lost, and apparently there is no refuge for a trust at any stage of a proceeding before the Grand Jury and the Circuit Court.

The tobacco case, the case of Hale vs. Henkel, was decided adversely to the trust by seven to two, the dissenting members being Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer. Justices Harlan and McKenna concurred only in the result. The Paper Trust cases were decided unanimously.

CHICAGO WINS VICTORY.

Supreme Court Holds 99-Year Act Doesn't Extend Privileges.

Chicago.—By the decision of the United States Supreme Court the city of Chicago obtains almost complete control of the local traction situation.

Contracts or ordinances of the city limiting the use of the streets by the companies are upheld, and the rights of the companies in the streets are held to expire according to the expressed terms of the ordinances.

The decision leaves the Chicago City Railway Company, which operates all the street car lines on the south side of the city, without right, excepting where the ordinances contain a purchase clause.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY DEAD

The Famous Woman Suffragist Expires in Rochester, N. Y.

Began as a School Teacher, Became Interested in the Questions of Temperance and Suffrage.

Rochester, N. Y.—Miss Susan B. Anthony died at 12:40 o'clock a. m. The end came peacefully. Miss Anthony had been unconscious practically all of the time for more than twenty-four hours, and her death had been almost momentarily expected since last week. Only her wonderful constitution kept her alive.

Dr. M. S. Ricker, her attending physician, said Miss Anthony died of heart disease and pneumonia of both lungs.

Miss Anthony was taken ill while on her way home from the National Suffrage convention in Baltimore. She stopped in New York, where an banquet was to be given February 20 in honor of her eighty-sixth birthday, but she had an attack of neuralgia on February 18 and hastened home. Pneumonia developed after her arrival here, and on March 5 both lungs became affected. She rallied, but had a relapse, and the end after that never was in doubt.

Susan Brownell Anthony was a pioneer leader of the cause of woman suffrage, and her energy was tireless in working for what she considered to be the best interests of womankind.

Miss Anthony possessed a figure of medium size, a firm but rather pleasing face, clear hazel eyes, and dark hair which she always wore combed smoothly over the ears and bound in a coil at the back. She paid much attention to dress and advised those associated in the movement for woman suffrage to be punctilious in all matters pertaining to the toilet.

For a little over a year in the early fifties she wore a bloomer costume, consisting of a short skirt and a pair of Turkish trousers gathered at the ankles. So great an outcry arose against the dress that she was subjected to many indignities, and forced to abandon it.

Miss Anthony was born at South Adams, Mass., on February 15, 1820. Daniel Anthony, her father, a liberal Quaker, was a cotton manufacturer. At seventeen she received a dollar a week with board by teaching in a district school engaged her for \$1.50 a week and "boarded her round."

She continued to teach until 1852, when she found her taste for this profession entirely gone.

Miss Anthony's active participation in the movement for woman suffrage started in the fifties. As early as 1854 she arranged conventions through out the State and annually bombarded the Legislature with messages and appeals.

In company with Mrs. Stanton and Lucy Stone, Miss Anthony went to Kansas in 1867, and there obtained 9900 votes in favor of woman suffrage.

In order to test the application of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments she cast ballots in the State and Congressional election in Rochester in 1872. She was indicted and ordered to pay a fine, but the order was never enforced.

Miss Anthony succeeded Mrs. Stanton as President of the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1892. Mrs. Stanton having resigned because of old age. This office she held until February, 1899, her farewell address being delivered at a meeting of the association in Washington.

DIE AS BIG SHIP SINKS

Part of British King's Crew Saved Amid Storm.

HEROIC EFFORTS OF RESCUERS

Phoenix Liner, Overcome by Atlantic Hurricane, Founders Off Sable Island—Captain Succumbs to Injuries—With Broken Leg He Stuck to His Post—Terrible Sufferings in Storm Battle.

Boston, Mass.—With her flags at half mast the Leyland Line steamship Bostonian reached port with sixteen survivors of the British steamship British King, which foundered about 700 miles east of Boston, while on a voyage from New York to Antwerp.

Reposing in a wooden box draped with the Union Jack, on the starboard side of the deck, was the body of Captain James O'Hagan, of the British King, who died on board the Bostonian of injuries sustained during the storm that sent his vessel to the bottom.

Somewhere off Cape Sable the bodies of twenty-eight seamen are drifting about in a mass of wreckage, many of them with life belts strapped about them.

Either ten or eleven other men were saved from the sinking craft by the German tank steamer Manheim.

The British King sailed from New York, bound for Antwerp with a miscellaneous cargo and 150 head of cattle. The passage was uneventful until the ship was struck by a strong northwesterly wind, which gradually grew into a gale.

The hatches were battened down and Captain O'Hagan prepared for a land storm. Suddenly the gale developed into a hurricane and the deck fittings of the steamer were carried away.

The water, which had been gradually roughening, now moved in huge billows, and these broke over the deck of the steamer, unloosed the fastenings of her deck cargo of oil barrels and cast them into the sea. Later some of the hatches were torn open, and great volumes of water flowed into the ship's compartments, putting out her fires and making her engines useless.

Realizing the necessity of quick action Captain O'Hagan himself went into the hold and strove to repair the most damaged sections.

It was while doing this that a barrel of oil fractured one of his legs in two places. In spite of this injury and internal haunts caused by his fall, Captain O'Hagan refused to be carried to his cabin. He ordered that his leg be bound up and resumed command and directed the efforts which were being made to plug up the hole in the ship's side.

But the Captain's efforts to repair his ship were fruitless. The water gained continually, and all hands were forced to take refuge on the main deck. The cattle were swept overboard gradually by the sea and drowned.

At the end of three days, when all hands had labored ceaselessly without rest and with little food, the Bostonian and Manheim were sighted, and to these Captain O'Hagan displayed the signal for assistance.

When the first lifeboat was lowered from the Bostonian the small craft was swept against the stern of the big ship and destroyed and several of the seamen were injured. Yet, despite the boisterous condition of the sea, the volunteers were rescued by lines thrown out from their steamer.

Another attempt to reach the sinking ship was successful, and thirteen men, including Captain O'Hagan, were taken from the British King to the Bostonian. Then again a powerful blow carried the lifeboat against the side of the ship and destroyed it, and the life-savers were thrown into the sea, to be rescued only after an hour's effort by their comrades.

Volunteers from the Manheim, after a heroic battle with the waves, had taken off eleven from the British King, but after this neither of the steamers, in consequence of the increasing gale, could make an attempt to reach the foundering freighter. Moreover, darkness fell and it was utterly impossible to do anything but wait for the moonlight to guide them to the stricken ship. In the darkness the British King, which was then waterlogged and helpless, plunged down bow first and was lost.

NOWANTON DESTRUCTION

Gen. Wood Admits That Women and Children Were Slain at Jolo.

Wives of Moros Dressed in Male Attire, and the American Soldiers Were Unable to Differentiate.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—Major-General Wood, who has arrived here, announces that he assumes full responsibility for the extermination of the Moros at Dajo Hill, near Jolo. He says there was no wanton destruction of women and children, though many of them were killed by force of necessity because the Moros used them as shields in the hand-to-hand fighting. Many of the women were male attired and fought desperately, so that their sex could not be distinguished. The priests had worked the Moros to a religious frenzy.

"Neither in this nor any other fight has an American soldier killed a woman or child except in a close action, when it was impossible to distinguish sex," says General Wood.

"Those Moros were absolute fanatics. The men of the hospital corps were in constant danger while trying to minister to the native wounded. The Moros would feign death and slash at the ambulance men and surgeons with their knives. When our men were climbing up the mountain just below the summit many of the fanatics leaped from the edge of the crater upon the Americans. Some of them succeeded in seizing soldiers in a death grip and rolling with them down the precipice.

"Women fought alongside the men, and many were necessarily killed. Some of the men, holding children before them as shields, plunged into our bayonets and slashed the Americans with their bolos until it was impossible to segregate the inhuman enemy. I regret the killing of women and children, but it was unavoidable.

"The majority of our casualties were caused by spears and knives. After the fight commenced it was impossible to prevent the annihilation of the Moros. Surrender they scorned. Even on the operating table some of the wounded fought the surgeons. The island is now quiet."

Secretary Taft had cabled for a full explanation of the killing of women and children, and General Wood has sent a reply of which the foregoing is the substance.

RAVAGES OF VOLCANO.

Samoa Village Destroyed—Lava Flowing Into Sea.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—The officers of the steamer Sierra, which has arrived here from Sydney, New South Wales, by way of Samoa, report that the eruption of the volcano on the Island of Savaii, of the Samoan group, continues. Three villages have been completely destroyed, including Malaeloa, which had the finest cocoa plantation on the island. The homes of A. King and G. Barkley have been reduced to ruins. The lava from the volcano is flowing into the ocean in a stream three-quarters of a mile wide and twenty feet deep at the rate of twenty feet an hour. At night a line of molten lava five miles long can be seen reaching far out into the sea. For some distance ahead the sea water is boiling, and the surf breaking over the fiery stream makes a wonderful picture.

The officers say that there has been no communication with Tahiti since the recent disastrous hurricane.

IOWA TO PROBE BRIBERY.

House Asks Governor to Substantiate Sensational Charges.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The House, by a vote of 73 to 6, passed the Gilliland resolution calling upon Governor Cummins to substantiate his charges that railroad influence was used to defeat the Primary Election bill. The amendment providing for a committee of investigation was voted down and the Governor will now be asked to prove the charges he made in his letter accepting the third-term nomination.

The Governor charged that the railroads were using every power money or influence could direct, and intimated that members of the Legislature had been influenced. He promises now to make sensational disclosures regarding the work of the lobbyists in the State, and his friends in the Legislature obtained the passage of the resolution.

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE POWDER

Patents Issued to Naval Officers Held to Belong to the Country.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations has passed an amendment to the Fortifications Appropriation bill providing for a Government powder factory. Testimony developed that the patents on the particular kind of powder used by the Government were owned by the so-called Powder Trust.

After hearing General Crozier and other officers, it was determined that as these patents were issued to officers of the Navy, the Government had a right to use them, but private parties could not do so, and therefore, amendment for a powder factory was incorporated in the bill.

FRENCH MINE DISASTER

Over a Thousand Colliers Perish at Pas de Calais.

FLAMES FOLLOW AN EXPLOSION

Attempts at Rescue Given Up, Galleries Having Fallen in—Answering Appeals For Aid, Rescuers Lose Their Lives—Force Their Way Into Shafts Filled With Poisonous Gases.

Paris.—A mining catastrophe involving the loss of over 1000 lives has stricken the great coal centre of Northern France. An explosion of fire-damp at 7 o'clock a. m. carried death and destruction throughout the network of coal mines centred at Courrières, and fire followed the explosion, making rescues almost impossible.

All France has been profoundly shocked by the magnitude of the disaster, which is said to be the greatest in the history of Continental mining.

President Fallieres sent his secretary, accompanied by M. Gauthier, the Minister of Public Works, and M. Dubief, the Minister of the Interior, on a special train to the scene of the disaster.

The scene of the catastrophe is the mountainous mining region near Lens, in the Department of Pas de Calais. Here are huddled small hamlets of the mine workers, who operate the most productive coal mines in France. The subterranean chambers form a series of tunnels. Six of the outlets are near Lens, and others are at Courrières, Verdun and many other points.

The catastrophe occurred shortly after 1795 men had descended into the mines in the morning. There was a deafening explosion, which was followed by the cages and mining apparatus being hurled from the mouth of the Courrières mine. Men and horses near by outside the mine were either stunned or killed. The roof of the mine office was torn off.

Immediately following the explosion flames burst from the mouth of the pit, driving back those without who sought to enter and dooming those within.

The death list stands at 1100. The tragedy has brought sorrow to 6000, fathers, mothers, wives and children. The vast military camp under military guard, 400 soldiers having arrived there to assist in holding in check the crowds of distracted mourners. For a time hope had been held out to the people that tapplings on pipes by the imprisoned men "ad been heard, but gradually this hope vanished, and the people demanded admission to see the bodies, and even threatened to break through the cordons of troops, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowds from the pit. One man named Sylvestre succeeded in entering the mine, but he never returned. It is believed that he groped about inside until he was overcome by the gases and perished.

For the time being the mine building has been transformed into a mortuary, chamber, and all about it is the carbonaceous and almost unrecognizable bodies of miners which were taken there as they were brought up from the mine. Stricken relatives arrive at the mine building from time to time, searching for missing members of their families, and indescribable scenes of grief occur as women recognize loved ones.

Heartrending scenes, too, are witnessed about the mouth of Pit 4, where, in the presence of Ministers Dubief and Gauthier, the bands of rescuers are continually descending and returning with bodies. Women with children in their arms attempt to break through the cordon of troops, which bears a lane through which the body bearers proceed to the mortuary chamber. In nearly every case the body is terribly incinerated. Only one-half of the bodies recovered have been identified.

CITY OWNERSHIP VICTORY.

Public Utilities Champion Elected Mayor of Seattle by 15 Votes.

Seattle, Wash.—William Hickman Moore, municipal Ownership candidate for Mayor, was elected on a platform pledged to municipal ownership of public utilities, by a majority of 15. The vote was: Moore, 8490; Ripinger, 8475. Seattle is nominally Republican by 3500, and has always, since its foundation, had a Republican Mayor. Moore proposes to build in outlying sections of the city a street car system to meet the present system owned by Stone & Webster of Boston.

The charter amendment submitted to the voters providing that no franchise for street car purposes shall be granted in the future that does not contain a clause providing that the city have joint use of the tracks on payment of half the cost of construction and maintenance and also containing a provision for acquisition of the line in entirety by the city at any time it sees fit, was carried by a large majority. The cost is to be fixed by a board of arbitration.

Mexico Accumulating Gold.

Mexico has accumulated \$38,000,000 in gold in the last three months, and of this amount she has converted into coin through the Philadelphia mint \$20,000,000.

Lends Strength to Industry.

Winter wheat crop reports are as good as ever, and the probability that a general coal strike may be avoided after all lends strength to industry of all kinds.

Editor Murders Rival Editor.

E. L. Stuckey, who wrote a paper called The People's Demands, at Colfax, La., was shot four times and is fatally injured by Alfred M. Goodwyn, son and assistant of H. G. Goodwyn of the Colfax Chronicle. The shooting was the outcome of a battle of vituperation which the two editors have been carrying on for a year.

Relief For Meridian Sufferers.

The relief fund for the tornado sufferers at Meridian, Miss., has reached \$21,000.

Women of the Hour.

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, wife of the admiral, has written several stories. Miss Amanda Clement, of Hudson, S. D., is not only an all-around athlete, but is the only female umpire of professional ball games.

The Queen of Holland runs a dairy on business lines at the castle of Loo. The produce is sold and everything done on a commercial basis.

Mrs. Jenima Luke, who wrote the hymn, "I think when I read that sweet story of old," died recently in the Isle of Wight, at her ninety-first year.